

FIG. 1

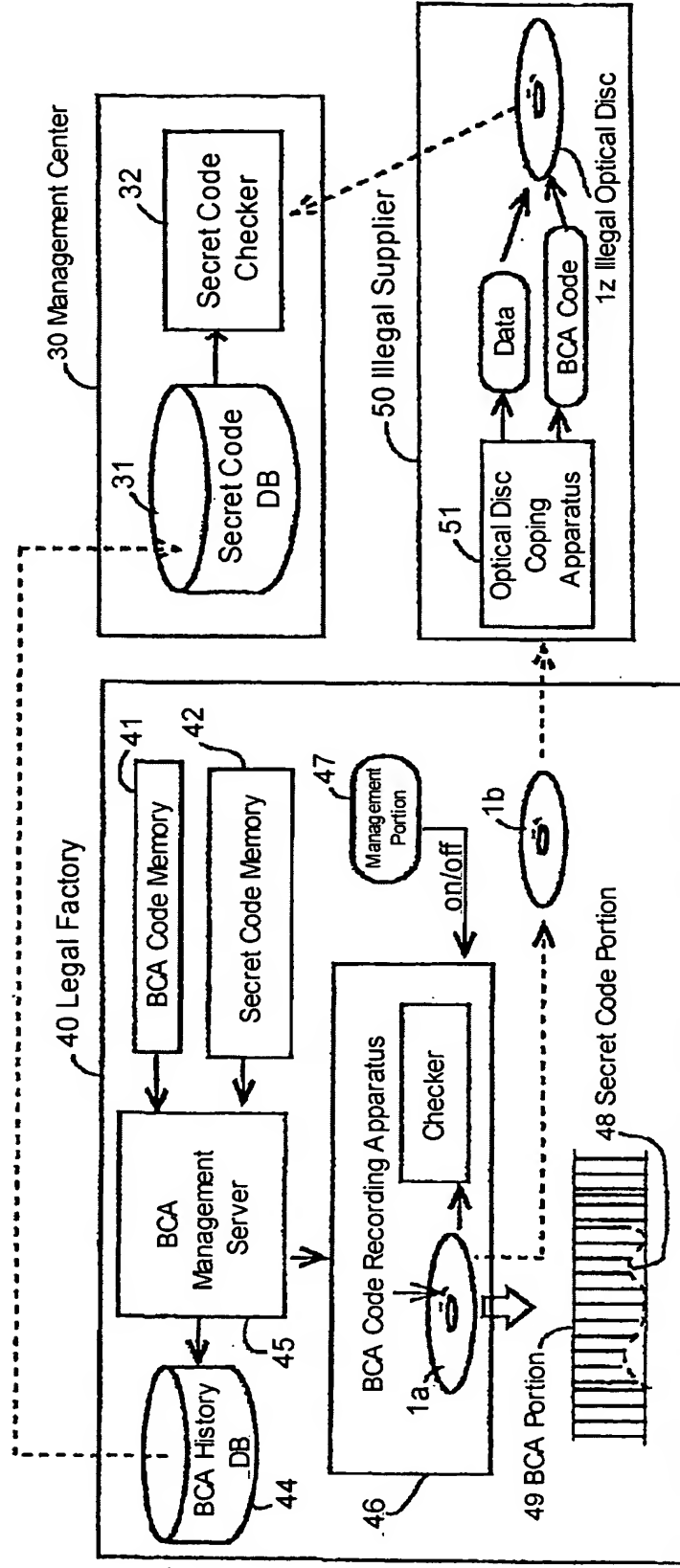


FIG. 2 (a)

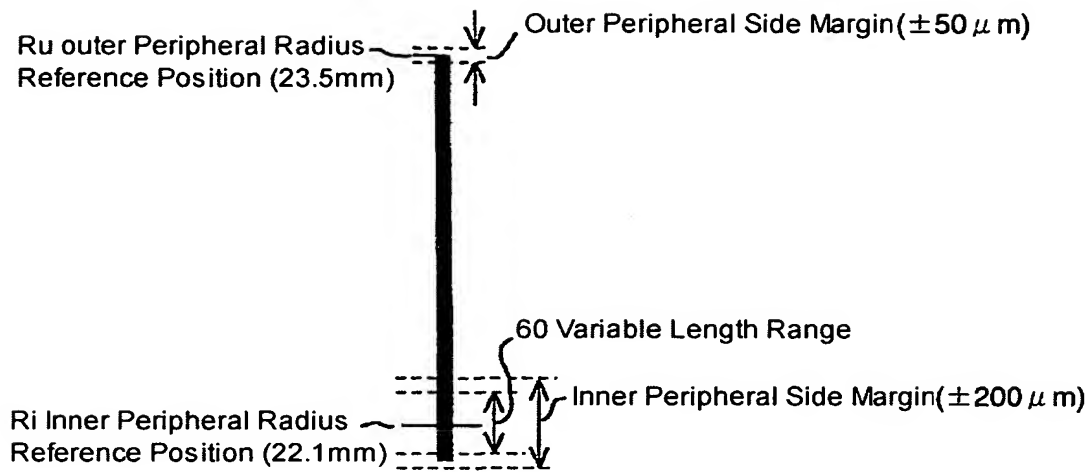


FIG. 2 (b)

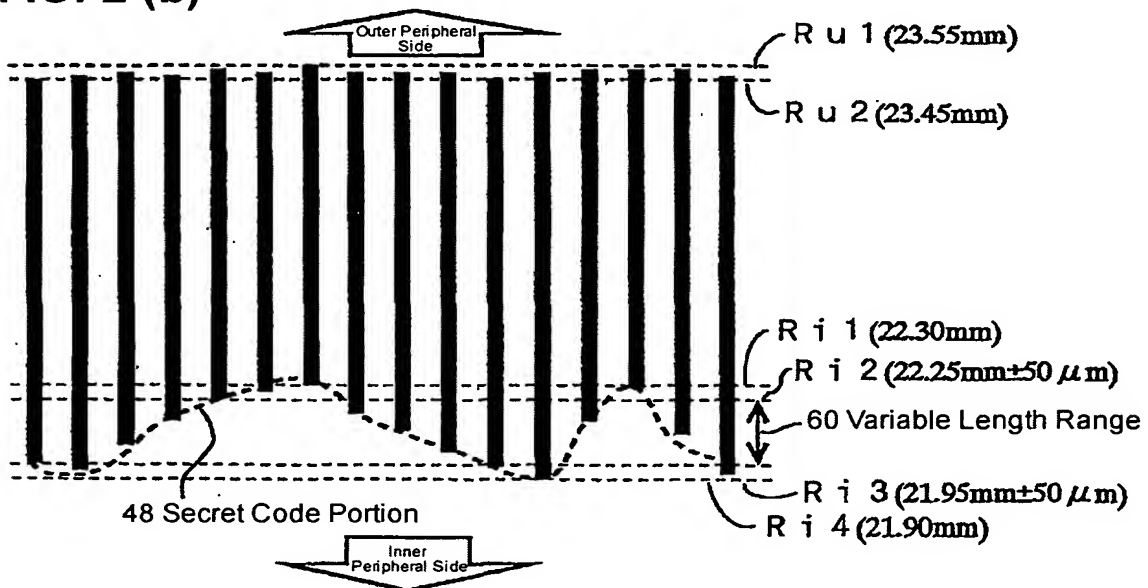


FIG. 3(a) M1 Standard of Mark Width ($10 \pm 5 \mu\text{m}$)

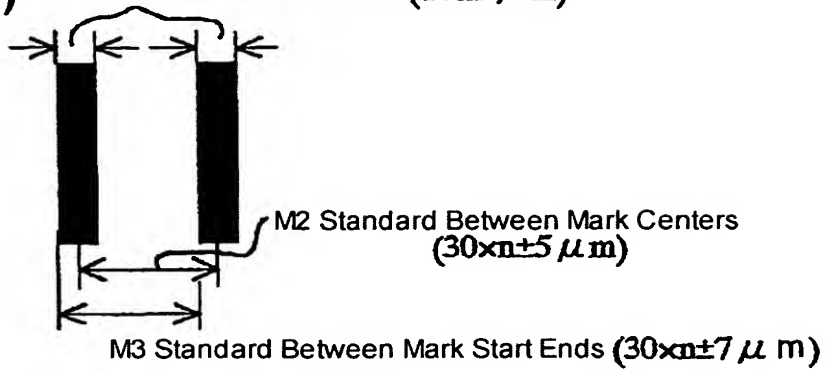


FIG. 3(b)

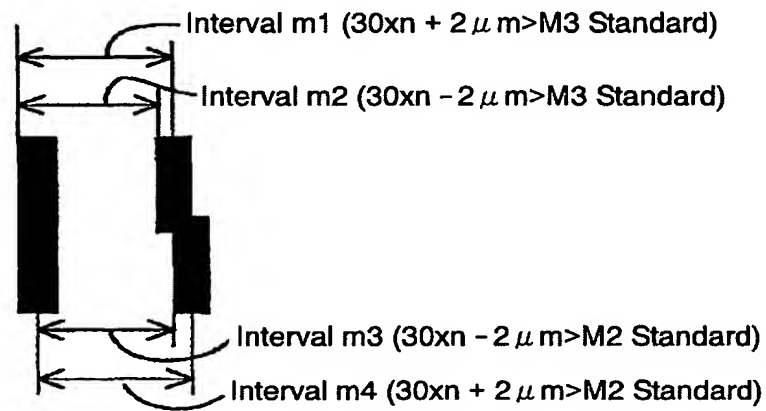


FIG. 3(c)

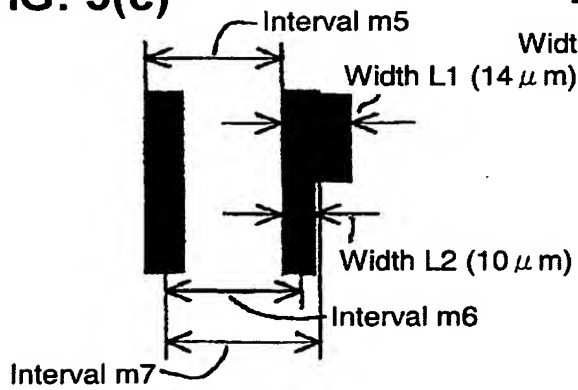


FIG. 3(d)

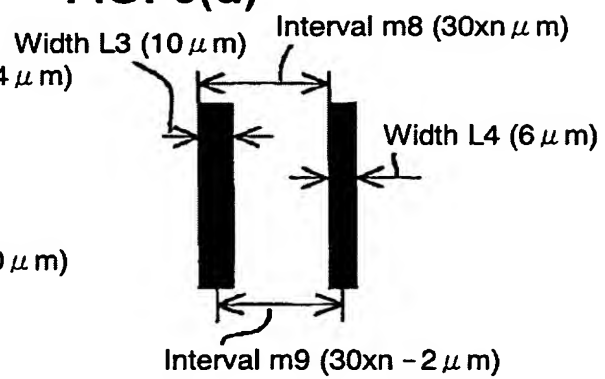


FIG. 4

The diagram illustrates the system architecture for a laser disc player. At the top, a **60 Hoist Controller** is connected to a **19 Data Interface Portion**, which in turn connects to a central **14 Microprocessor**. The microprocessor is the core of the system, managing several functional blocks: **12 Focus Control Portion**, **13 Laser Output Control Portion**, **15 Secret Data Generation Portion**, **16 BCA Data Generation Portion**, **17 Data Buffer Portion**, **18 Secret Data Superposition Portion**, and **61 Modulation Portion**. It also receives feedback from **10 Spindle Control Portion** and **11 Carriage Control Portion**. The microprocessor's control signals are sent to the mechanical assembly at the bottom, which includes a **6 Base** supporting a **7 Carriage** and a **2 Spindle Motor**. The carriage holds an **8 Optical Head** with a **3 Laser Spot** and a **1 Disc Medium**. A **5 Linear Scale** provides position feedback to the **62 Clock Generation Portion** and the **11 Carriage Control Portion**. The **2a Rotary Encoder** provides feedback to the **10 Spindle Control Portion**. The **4 Carriage Motor** is driven by the **11 Carriage Control Portion** and the **62 Clock Generation Portion**. The **2 Spindle Motor** is driven by the **10 Spindle Control Portion** and the **62 Clock Generation Portion**.

FIG. 5

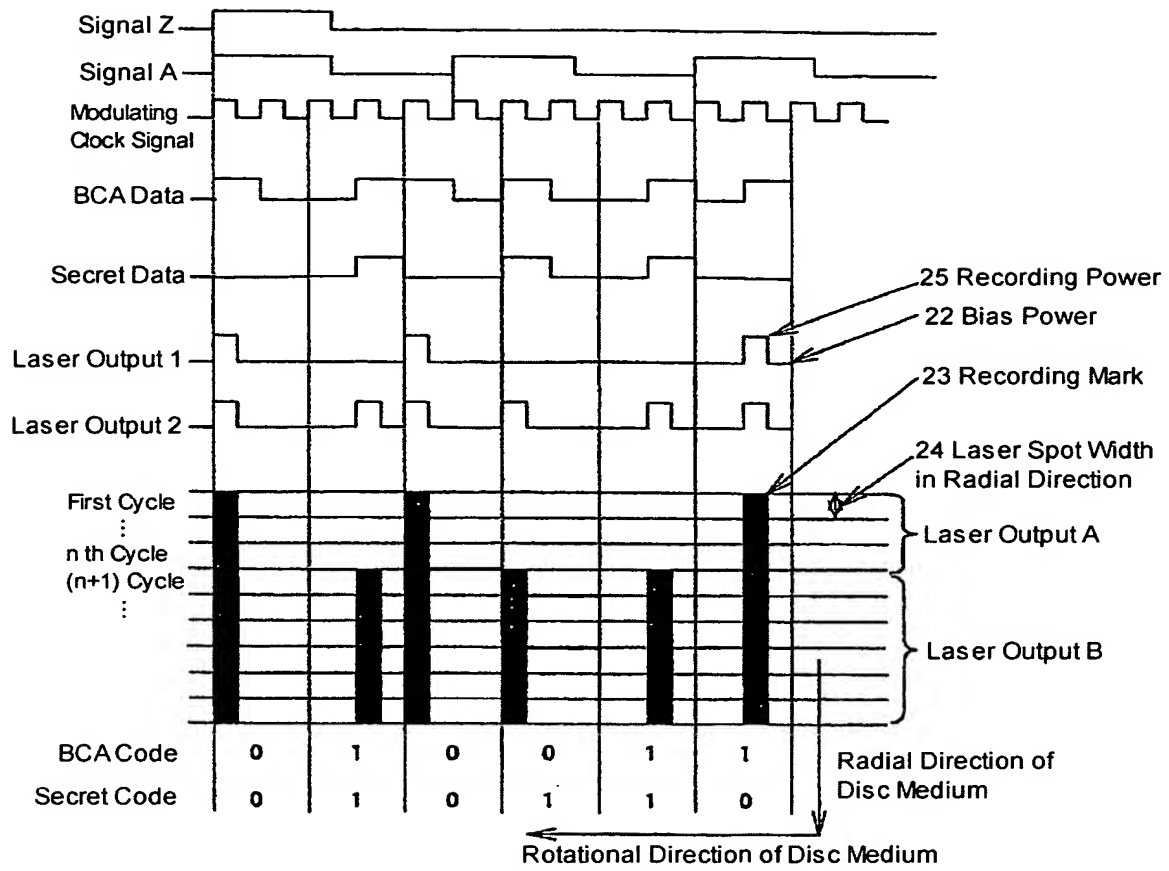


FIG. 6

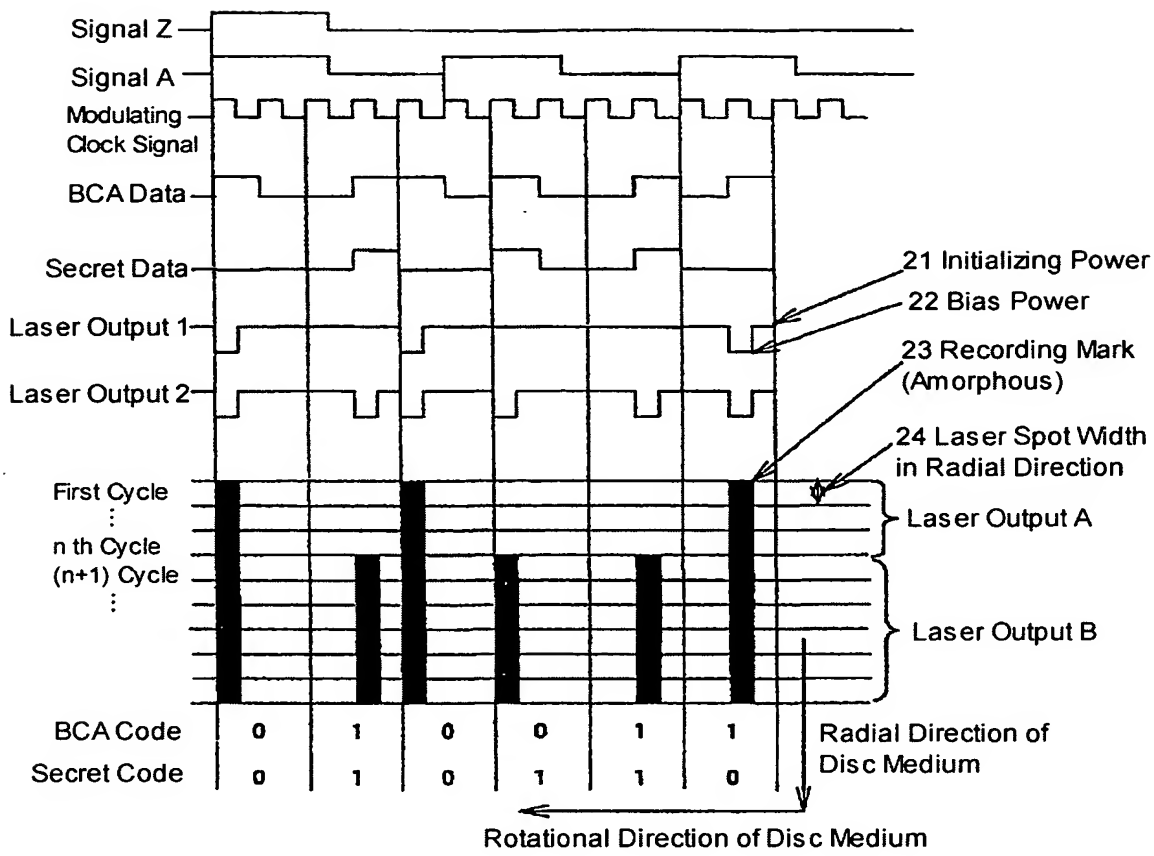
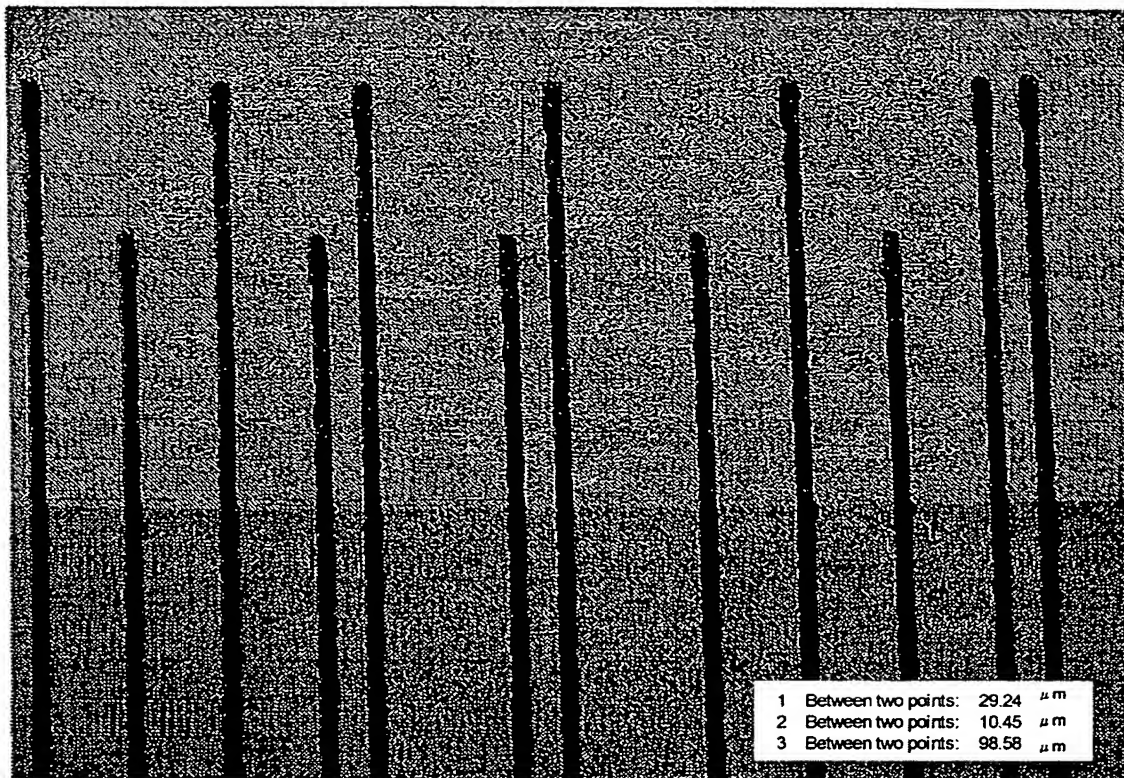


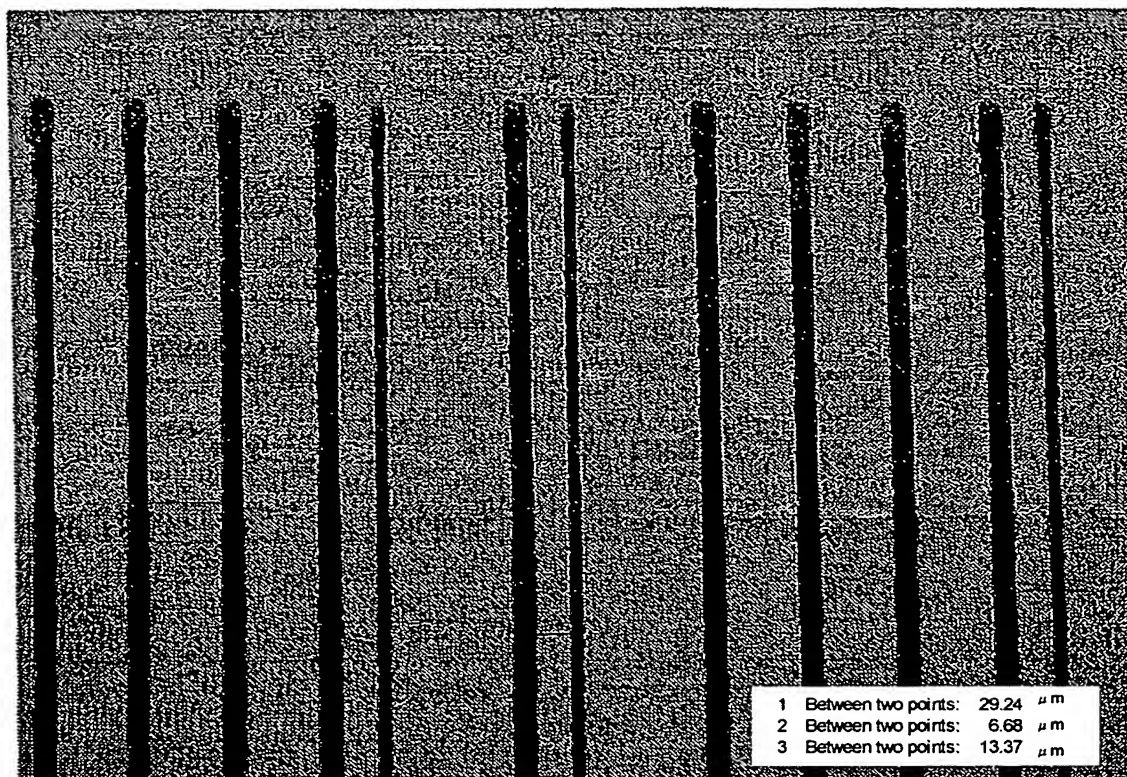
FIG. 7



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FIG. 8



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